# BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1814.


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THE Long expected Mornington [illegible] is at length arrived; late last night this Cruizer entered the Port —We hasten to lay before our Readers a translation of the only intelligence which we have yet been able to procure: it is highly important and glorious.

[illegible] received at Constantinople [illegible] September from the Heads Quarters of the Prussian, and Austrian Armies, and dated Toeplitz the 2d of September; and containing the following details of the operations of the Allied Armies [illegible]

[illegible] to the declaration of war on the part of Russia against France, and the rupture of the armistice by the allied armies, certain information had been received that the Emperor Napoleon had assembled the greater part of his Forces in Lusatia and Silesia, and that with an army of 140,000 men, he menaced, on the one hand the army under the command of General Blucher; and that on the other he had the intention of penetrating into Bohemia by Gabel; it was therefore considered absolutely necessary to make a movement without loss of time in the Rear of the enemy. With this view the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Forces, who had united in Bohemia, left their Cantonments, and passed the four Columns, the mountains of Erzgeburg on the confines of Saxony: this movement was effected in good order and with celerity, notwithstanding the bad weather and the dreadful roads to pass.

[illegible] the orders of General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein [illegible] itself by assault on the 21st of August the entrenched camp of Pirna, which [illegible] had constructed with particular care and at great expence, and which was considered by him as impregnable.

The three other columns surmounted also the obstacles which were opposed to them, and from the 25th of August, a part of the allied army was enabled to concentrate itself near Dresden: on the 26th it took a position before Dresden. On the same day, a brilliant [illegible] was made, in order to be [illegible] the strength of the enemy, and of [illegible] of the works constructed for the [illegible] this point.

All the troops testified on this occasion the noble spirit which animated them; many of the redoubts were taken by assault, and several pieces of Artillery of the Allies fell into our hands—the Enemy was driven back on all the points which he wished to defend, and where he was desirous of offering himself to the operations of the Allies. In this assault, several Houses in the suburbs of Dresden were burned.

Colonel Me[illegible]ff acted with great success in the rear of the enemy he seized his Couriers, made many prisoners, dispersed many detachments of Cavalry sent against him, and held in check the garrison of Leipsick; which tho' it consisted of 8000 men did not dare to make any demonstation against him.

In this state of affairs the Allies were informed that the Emperor, Napoleon had arrived, a few hours before, at Dresden by forced marches, and with a part of the army which had previously advanced into Silesia, and a short time afterwards immense bodies of troops were perceived defiling on Dresden; amongst which were many of the guards: soon after this, considerable columns left the town and endeavoured to debouch upon the right and left wings of the allied army to turn it—his attempts were ably repelled, and the enemy was driven back within his entrenchments with considerable loss on his part.

In the evening, the allied army took that position which it had quitted to effectuate the operations it had had in view.

It had fully succeeded in the principal object which it proposed in attacking Dresden. The Emperor Napoleon had been obliged on this account to bring to this point of the Elbe, a part of those Troops which he had advanced previously into Silesia, the armies of the Prince Royal of Sweden, and of General Blucher were enabled by this means to advance.

Under these circumstances, to attempt to take by main force a town covered with Ramparts and Fosses, and defended by an entire army, would have been temerity; and to reduce it to ashes, without any object, would have been cruelty. On this account, the allied troops, encamped on the elevations around it, were ordered to retreat.

On the 27th, the enemy mistaking the motives which governed this movement of the allied armies, deployed an immense force against the left wing, and made at the same time formidable demonstrations against the right wing. At the same time he attacked the centre with impetuosity, but without any success; and the allied army perceiving that the offensive demonstration which it had made, had completely succeeded, began its march towards Bohemia, in the evening of the same day, in the greatest order, in the face of the enemy, and without any loss. The enemy still in error as to the motives of this retrograde movement, resolved to detach considerable forces into Bohemia, projecting the occupation of Prague. With this view General Count [illegible]amme commanding the 1st corps of the [illegible]h army, with about forty thousand [illegible]ncluding 4 or 5000 Cavalry having p[illegible] Elbe at Koel[illegible]stein, penetrated by the [illegible]d of Peterswald to advance upon Toeplitz; but he was delayed, one whole day of his march, by 7 or 8000 men of the Russian Imperial Guard, under the orders of General Count Ostermann and even driven back for the night upon Culm, where he took up his position.

The Russian Guards displayed on this occasion extraordinary courage: the defence that they made is almost without example, and the combat which they sustained will be one of the most remarkable amongst military annals. On the following day they were reinforced by troops of the same corps and by a brigade of grenadiers they then attacked the enemy with the greatest intrepidity and after ineffectual efforts on his part drove him back as far as Karwitz. This firmness of the Russian troops enabled the allies to make dispositions for a new attack on the following day.

Field Marshall the Prince of Schwarzenberg the Commander in Chief directed General Barclay de Tolly to execute it, and he effected it with all that skill which we ought to expect from him. The Austrian Divisions of Colloredo and Bianchi together with the Brigade of the Russian General Knorring turned the enemy on the morning of the 30th on his left flank—whilst the Russians attacking his right, and the Prussian Gen. Kleist taking him in the rear by Nobendorff rendered, by this means, his retreat impossible.

General Knorring with his Cavalry took by assault the first Battery of the enemy—the Column of Field Marshall Lieutenant the Count of Colloredo assailed the heights on which the left wing was posted, with distinguished bravery, and drove the enemy from Pasckwitz and from Neudorff—the Pass of Noeldorff was forced by General Kleist and after an obstinate resistance, nothing remained for the enemy but the rage of despair; and this was ineffectual.

Surrounded on all sides, and severely pressed by the Russians towards the defiles; he could only save a small number of his Cavalry who escaped. The rest were either killed, or fell into the hands of the Conquerers— already they counted 10,000 Prisoners, amongst whom were General Count Vandamme, General of Engineers Haxo, and the Generals of Brigade Guyot and Haimbrodt, the Generals of Division Dumonceau Montesqueiu, Fesensack, and Prince Reus, were killed, all the others either wounded, or put to flight.

The enemy lost all his Artillery, which consisted of 81 pieces of cannon. two Eagles, and two Standards are also amongst the trophies of the Conquerers, in one word the whole of the first corps of the army under General Vandamme has ceased to exist.

Russians, Austrians, and Prussians all fought with signal intrepidity, animated by the same spirit, and fighting for the same object—they appeared to form but one army. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria to eternalize the valor of the modern Spartans the Russians, and of their leader Count Osterman has ordered a monument to be erected, in Honor of them on the Thermopylæ of Bohemia.

At the same time that the allied armies obtained this complete and memorable victory, they received information of the happy effects of the first offensive movements on Dresden.

General Blucher, on the 26th of August, near Jauer, attacked and totally defeated an army of 80,000 men, left by the Emperor Napoleon in Silesia under the command of Marshall Macdonald, the Duke of Tarentum, and composed of the corps of Marshall Ney and of the Generals Lauriston and Sebastiani, and completely routed this army after a most obstinate resistance. Hardly 10,000 men of this army can be got together. The remainder have been either, killed, wounded or dispersed: the river Bobr alone prevented the total destruction of the enemy. He was rapidly pursued by the light cavalry. The whole of the division of Puthot, having been cut off, was destroyed before Lowenberg. This General, its Staff and all it's Officers fell into the hands of General Count Langeron commanding a corps under General Blucher: most of those who were not taken were drowned in the Bobr.

Up to the 1st of September the Allies counted 18,000 Prisoners amongst whom were many Generals, and Officers of the Staff, 103 pieces of Cannon, 300 Baggage waggons, and four Eagles; these formed the glorious trophies of this day. All the Medicine Chests and Hospital apparatus were also taken. The number of Prisoners would have been greater had the enemy not fought with the greatest exasperation and at the point of the Bayonet. The Army of Marshall Macdonald may be considered as destroyed. On the same day that the news of the Victory obtained by General Blucher arrived at the head quarters of the Allied Army, Official advices arrived, not less important, from the Prince Royal of Sweden who obtained a Victory on the 23d of August in Lusacia near Treppin over the Corps of the Army of the Dukes of Reggio, of Belluno and of Padua, and Generals Bertrand and Regnier; composed of 80,000 men.

*The result of this glorious day, up to that date, are 36 pieces of cannon, 30 caissons much baggage and 1500 prisoners, amongst whom are 40 officers.*

*The loss of the enemy besides in killed and wounded was considerable.*

Generals Bulow, de Tauenzien and D'Orourk together with all the Russian light cavalry were in pursuit of this army.

In the midst of these memorable details, by which the commencement of hostilities has been marked, the allied armies continue their operations with the greatest unanimity, and in most perfect harmony.

Accompanied with these brilliant successes we have to lament the death of many brave men in the field of honour. General Moreau who had come from the Banks of the Delaware to those of the Elbe with the noble design of fighting in the cause of humanity, had two of his legs carried off by a cannon ball whilst by the side of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and survived only two days.

The Russian General Count Osterman who has immortalized himself by the defence of the brave Russian Imperial Guards under his orders had his arm shot off. It is hoped his life will be preserved.

By the simultaneous defeat of these three armies the enemy is in the greatest consternation and disorder. He has daily also, considerable losses by desertion, two of the Westphalian Regiments of Hussars have passed over, to [illegible]man, to the allies, with their arms and baggage.

According to late advices from the Head Quarters at Toeplitz dated the 5th of September; the advanced posts of the Bohemian army, were in Saxony at Gieshubel, Altenberg, Travenstein and Sayda.

The Emperor Napoleon was at Dresden, a famine began to be felt in that town.

General Blucher has passed the River Neis, and has entered Gorlitz, his advanced posts were at Weissenberg, the light cavalry scoured the country as far as Bautzen.

A Courier from the Prince Royal of Sweden had brought the news that General Tauenzien had taken the fortified Town of Luckau, with a thousand Prisoners, and nine pieces of Cannon; that General Hirschfeld had totally vanquished a French Corps under the command of General Girard, which had made a Sortie from Magdeburgh to distress the Right Wing of the Prince Royal, had taken eight pieces of Cannon and two thousand Prisoners. That General Tchernichoff was in pursuit of the Fugitives and that the Head Quarters of the Prince Royal were at Belitz.

Whilst the Allies obtained these important advantages in Bohemia, Silesia, and in Lusatia the Austrian Army under the Command of General Hiller having advanced into Croatia had seized several Ports in the Adriatic, and nominally Fiumi and had established a complete and direct communication with the English Squadron cruizing in the Adriatic. Major General Nugent had gained some successes over the Enemy on the route from Fiumi to Trieste.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of Prisoners taken from the Enemy in the Battles of the 23d 26th and 30th of August and since.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of the Corps of Vandamme, . . | 10.000. |
| Of the Corps of Macdonald, . . | 18,000. |
| Of the Corps of Reggio, . . . | 1500. |
| At Luckau, , . . . . . | 1000. |
| Of the Corps of Girard, . . . | 2000. |
| Total Prisoners . . . | 32,500. |

Cannon Taken.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Vandamme, - - - - - - | 81 |
| " Macdonald, - - - - - - - - | 103 |
| " Reggio, - - - - - - - - - | 36 |
| at Luckau, - - - - - - - - - | 9 |
| " Girard, - - - - - - - - - | 8 |
| TOTAL, | 237. |

*It also prevails that Field Marshall W[illegible]n has penetrated as far as Bayonne, and near that place defeated the French most completely.*


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